given, and after the explanation was tendered, some of these proceedings were continued. The truth of that assertion remains to be ascertained. If such was

of these proceedings were continued. The truth of that assertion remains to be ascertained. If such was the case, the proceedings were clearly against the intentions and without the knowledge of the British Government [Cheers]. I repeat that that explanation, that statement of orders revoked, that expression of regret—not regret, as the bonorable and learned gentleman says, that the laws of the United States had been violated, because we did not believe that such a violation had occurred—but regret that anything should have occurred which could be considered by the American Government to amount to such a violation—was received by the American Minister at this Court with an expression on his part of a belief that it would be deemed satisfactory by his Government. As a proof that such was his belief, I may mention that he some time afterward received a dispatch directing him to make a second remonstrance, and that he put that dispatch into his pocket, and abstained from communicating it to this Government, because he believed that the communication which be had previously forwarded to his Government would be deemed satisfactory [Cheers]. Sir, I am forced to make these statements, prematurely perhaps, because they belong to a part of the question which cannot be fully explained—by the extraordinary conduct of the honorable and learned member (Cheers). The fact then is, that a considerable time after our communication, stating that we had discontinued these proceedings, and expressing our regret if anything had happened which was contrary to the laws of the United States, the American Government reopened the question, and it now stands in the undetermined position which I

pressing our regret if anything had happened which was contrary to the laws of the United States, the American Government reopened the question, and it now stands in the undetermined position which I have described. Under such circumstances it really is very difficult for a person in my situation to deal with an honorable member who pursues such a course as the honorable and learned member [Mr. Roeback] has adopted [Cheers]. He knows that this question is still pending between the two Governments; he knows that the Majesty's Government has received a communication from America, calling upon them to do things to which rone but the most valid reasons would induce them to consent; he knows that we are waiting to receive from officers in America a report upon the grounds on which those demands are founded; he knows that but a short time will elapse before that report will be received, and a final answer one way or other he given to these requisitions; he knows that this question deeply concerns the feelings and the interests of two great nations [Hear, hear]; he must know that to trille with such feelings and such interests is a course unbecoming any man who belongs to a great national assembly like this [Cheers]; and yet, knowing all this, he rushes with hasty impatience to intertose between the two Governments, and, if it

o a great national assembly lake his [Cueers]; and yet, knowing all this, he rushes with hasty impartience to interpose between the two Governments, and, if it be possible, to prevent that aminable arrangement which on matters of so delicate a nature cannot become so unless both Governments are left to their own

be settled in an honorable way by the two parties ex-amining with dispassionate judgment their respective cases; yet, in regard to them, the hon-orable and learnest gentleman rushes with this impatient haste to deliver himself of opinions formed upon an imperfect knowledge of the facts, and without the full statement of the whole case between the two countries, of which he might be in possession in a fortnight or three weeks, if indeed so long a time should elapse before it is ready; and, ris-ing in his place, and holding in his hand the brief of the autreopiet of his own country (Cherst, he makes

EUROPE.

BY THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

THE STATE OF EUROPE

Press Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, Feb. 15, 1856.

Though there is scarcely anybody in Europe who

doubts a speedy conclusion of peace, still the Enclich Government continues the armament, and the enlistment into the foreign legion goes on all the more briskly, now that hopes of peace have allayed the suspicions of the German princes. The Polish Legion under Gen. Zamoyski is completing ite erganization as if its services would be needed the Spring, and English naval officers are seeking a point near Trebizonde, and are surveying the country around to find a place where 25,000 men could be landed and form a camp. At Sevastopol the work of destruction has not been stopped by the Rossian acceptance of the Austrian propositions, and the splendid docks, constructed at an expendisure of twenty millions sterling have been blown up, and all the fortifications not yet ruined are mined to be destroyed before the conclusion of the armistice. Toward the middle of next week, probably on the 21st, the Conferences will open at Paris, where, in spite of Russia's unconditional acceptance, the Four Points are to be discussed once mere, and the Fifth is to be put into a precise and definite shape. As soon as these questions are arcanged, the preliminaries of peace will be signed the terms of an armistice discussed, and Prussia, and probably Sweden also, will be invited to take part in the final conferences, which, if we are rightly informed, will formally cancel the clause of the famous Treaty of Vienna of 1815, by which the family of Napoleon Bonaparte is forever excluded from the throne of France. Since the Treaty of Vienna is the foundation of the present political relations and international law of Europe, and since any de facto or infraction of its contents has always had to be ratified by the great powers—as for instance in the case of the separation of Belgium from Holland—Napoleon wishes to be formally introduced among the Princes of Europe by the abolition of a clause which makes him a surper in the eyes of the upholders of legitimacy. For the Bourbons and their friends, the copper-For the Bourbons and their friends, the copper-colored Rev. Mr. Williams included, this move is most serious, and the Duke of Bordeaux or Count Chambord will have no further opportunities of graciously declining the title of "Majesty" when addressed by German or Russian Princes. Another more important object of the conferences is to be the organization of the Danabian Principalities. The question was already abian Principalities. The question was already initiated at Constantinople, but the views of the representatives of France and England were opd to one another in the question, whether ti new realm is to have a representative government or not, while the Sardinian Minister protested 'against his exclusion from the discussi and the Turkish Minister dissented entirely from M. de Thouvenel, as well as from Lord Stratford, as regards the relations between the Porte and the future princes of the new State. Accordingly the organization of the Wallachian Danube State een referred to the Paris Conferences, to be arranged with the concurrence of the Russian diplo-matists. Lord Stratford and M. de Thouvenel are busily instructing the Sultan in European civiliza tion, and their predecessors in office have already usecceeded in introducing champagne into the Impedial office. The present Ministers went one step further, and persuaded the Sultan to assist at one of their balls. You may depend upon it, that gambling and refined debauchery, vices as yet unknown to the Turks, will, like drunkenness, be soon among the great institutions of civilization introduced by Western Europe into the East, in order to educate the Mussulmans, and, to use a German scientific expression, "to Japhetise" Asia. Whatever may be the European results of the last war, it is certain that it was a deathblow to Turkey. The Sultan courageously resisting the Czar, was, under the mask of friendship, stripped of all his under the mask of friendship, stripped of all his power and independence by the Allies. The Turks feel this very keenly, and express it in a parable which, in the traditions of Eastern Asia, may soon claim the authority of a historical fact. "Prince "Menschikofi," they say, "came and required us "to tear a page out of the Koran, and the Sultan "went to war rather than submit to the impious

"Moskoff pretension. But the Allies came under the pretext of assisting the Sultan, and of making war against the Moskoff; and when their fleets "covered the Euxine, and their armies were en-"camped along the Golden Horn, they required "the Sultan to throw the whole Koran into the and when he refused to do so, they said "Well, we don't mind your refusal, we will do ourselves,' and they thereupon flung the holy book into the depths of the sea.' imagine the imprecations which follow the recital of the parable—which you meet with now everywhere in the East, and the prophecies

on France and

about the revenge of ARah to be wrought on France and England. Still, the self-confidence of the Turks is broken and the East cannot be any longer ruled in the old way. We shall soon hear of revolts and insurrections, and the allied armies will have to remain in Turkey for more than one season, until a new order of things can develop itself. The firman by which Slavery has been abolished has already, in Arabia, led to a revolt; the citizens of Meeca and the environs rejected it with scorn as an impious attempt at interference with institutions sanctioned by the Koran, and they voted the Sultan a heretic and an infeddal and rose segment his sutherity. The uninfidel, and rose against his authority. The un-satisfactory aspect of the East fills the English with fears lest the peace to be patched up at Paris might prove altogether inefficient and insecure, and therefore there is not one public man in England, with the exception of Mr. Bright's friends and the Peelites, who looks forward with hope or sat-ification to the Conference and the Passac French the Peelites, who looks forward with hope or sat-isfaction to the Conferences, and the Russo-French

alliance looming in the future, disturbs their satisfaction on the temporary cessation of bloodshed and lavish expenditure. The Times, fully aware the apprehensions of the public, admits "and may be expected not to hold on all points
language exactly identical with that which will be
employed on behalf of Great Britain." And again:
"The form of Russia's Government assimilates more with that of France and Austria than with

that of our own, and she may reasonably expect to find more sympathy with any of the Allies than from us." The tone of the article shows clearly that the English public would not be disappointed at all if Lord Clarendon should return from Paris, breaking up the Conferences by "asserting too "loftily the rights and honor of England," as The Times calls it; the nation wishes to fight out this

struggle, the continuation of which does not suit Napeleon, since it inevitably would lead to the re-construction of Poland.

As to the American difficulties I have not yet met with any banker, member of Parliament or with any savan who believes in a serious rupture with the United States. But I must confess that not one of those with whom I have spoken seemed to have the slightest notion of the facts of the case; scarcely one in ten knew of the geographical existence of Ruatan and the Bay Islands, and as to their political organization, or the title upon which England claims them, or even the fact that England has occupied them, they know nothing. All they know about is, that President Pierce wishes to be reelected, and therefore tries to in volve the United States in a war with England, though they do not precisely understand this policy, since they believe that England and the Queen are very popular in the United States, and they think that Caleb Cushing is a very sharp fellow and a very mischievous Minister, and they are all resolved that Ruatan and the Mosquito King,

and even Balize shall not become the cause of a fatricidal war against America.

The insurrection of the Bedouins against the Pasha of Egypt becomes from day to day more serious.

A. P. C.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEBATE ON THE AMERICAN ENLISTMENT DIFFICULTY. In the House of Commons on the 14th ult. Mr. ROKADCK rose to call the attention of the House to the relations of England with the United States of America. The honorable and learned gentleman said: It is incumbent on me to make an apology to the House for bringing forwards motion on this subject. It has been stated by the Government, through the mediann of the noble lord at its head, that the reason why no mention was made in the Speech from the Throne on the subject of America was that the negotiations were now in such a condition that they could not, in fairness to all parties, be published at present. The noble lord, therefore, appealed to the House, and said: "Do you "think, under these circumstances, that I ought to have made public an incorrect statement of the affairs in question!" I quite agree with the noble lord that it would have been wrong to do so, but as I believe that silence would now only lead to confusion, I am determined to break silence. It appears to me that an incorrect statement of affairs has been laid before the public of this country, that they do not know what has occurred, and I think I now hold in my hand the means of making them acquainted with the actual state of affairs. As my intention is to convey to the House and to the nation at large a correct statement of facts, I hope the House will bear with me while I attempt, feebly as I know it will be, to perform that duty. The noble lord, taking an illustration from the honorable member for the West Riding, said that we had done all that a man of honor could have done in the case between ourselves and the Americans: that we had apologized for that which had been takes amiss by them, that we had expressed our sorrow for having trenched upon their laws, and that we had done every thing which, as persons desirons of peace and honorable men, we could be called upon to do. If the facts were as the noble lord stated, I should have been the first to support him in his view of the case, but as I believe they are very different, I have come forward to cullighten the ignorance of the world (if I may so express myself)—"Hear, hear," and a laugh— America. The honorable and learned gentleman said: It is incumbent on me to make an apology to the House forward to colighten the ignorance of the world (if I may so express myself)—"Hear, hear," and a laugh may so express myself)—"Hear, hear," and a laugh—
in this matter; an ignorance fostered by the holding
back of all that militated against England in the circumstances which have occurred. We have been led
to suppose that we have right on our side, and that our
cousins on the other side of the water, taking advantage of our position, were nevertheless endeavoring to
force us to make a sort of supplication to them for
peace. Now, what is the state of the case? It is this
After the Parliament of Great Britain had pessed an
act for the emistment of foreigners, the Government and for the rangement of Great Britain had passed at act for the emistment of foreigners, the Government determined, under the provisions of that act, to enlist people in America. Being unable to inter-cept the emigration flowing from Government determined, under the provisions of that act, to enlist people in America. Being unable to intercept the emigration flowing from Germany to America, they went to America, and they gave instructions to our authorities there to torm a foreign legion, to be composed of persons enlisted in America. One of the persons employed upon that occasion was our Minister at Washington, (Mr. Crampton.) another was the Governor of Nova-Scotia, and a third was the Governor of Nova-Scotia, and a third was the Governor-General of Canada. The noble lord said that, as soon as Government discovered that ambrage had been given to the United States by the coarse they had taken, he gave instructions to our Ministers and agents not to trench in any way upon the municipal laws of America, and at the same time sent a full applegy to the American Government. He then appealed to the House, and asked—could be do acything more? If the noble lord had only done what he stated, I should have answered his appeal by saying that nothing more could be done. But Government did more, and what they did I willow state. Mr. Crampton went from Washington to Nova Scotia, and he there entered into a sort of combination with the Government and laid a plan by which the laws of the United States might be contravened, in order to obtained by other means. I will prove directly all that I assert out of Mr. Crampton's own mouth, or rather out of his own pen, but I ought first to state the law of America on the subject of enistment; and the House will then see that it is in accordance with the opinion and feeling of the country. In the first place, it is illegal to enlist anybody in the United States for the services of a foreign State. The Government are not, however, charged with that offense, but with something more. Any person going to the United States and inducing people to leave these States for the purpose of being enlisted abroad also acts in contravention of the law, and this is the part of the law which Mr. Crampton is accused of having broken through. pose of being enlisted abroad also acts in contraven-tion of the law, and this is the part of the law which Mr. Crampton is accused of having broken through. He went to Nova-Scotia, he there engaged persons going to the States to enlist people—that is, to induce them to go to Nova-Scotia to be enlisted. Now, the very act of inducing people to leave the United States for the number of heing enlisted is a violation for the purpose of being enlisted is a violation of the law, being a contravention of that neutrality to which the Americans wish to adhere. Mr. Crampton thought he could do this without being discovered by the authorities of the United States. They did, howthought he could do this without being inserted to the authorities of the United States. They did, however, discover what was taking place, and in coasequence of that discovery, Mr. Crampton issued a preclamation from Nova-Scotia, suggesting a means of evading the law of the United States, and giving the parties whom he employed a cypher by which they might communicate with him. How do I prove this statement? Why, I hold in my hand a document curious in many ways. It is a report of a trial that took place in Pennsylvania, in which one Henry Hertz was the defendant, being charged by the United States Government with certain breaches of the law set forth in the indictment. One peculiarity of the indictment is that it is intelligible [A laugh]. This Henry Hertz was a man who had been employed by Mr. Crampton to crimp people—that is, to induce them to leave the United States and go to Nova-Scotia, for the purpose of being enlisted there and then sent to the Crimea. United States and go to Nova-Scotia, for the purpose of being enlisted there and then sent to the Crimea. Now, we are supposed to have made an apology to the United States, and it was supposed, too, and at one time supposed by myself, that the apology was one which the United States ought to have accepted; but it now appears that either Mr. Crampton went beyond his instructions, and if so, the United States are fully justified in requesting his recall, or his instructions went beyond what the laws of the United States would bermit, and in that case the United States would be institutions, and is recall, or his instructions went beyond what the laws of the United States would permit, and in that case the United States would be justified in saying that the apology of our Government was disingenuous, and could not be admitted, and that they still insisted on the recall of Mr. Crampton. I will mention a circumstance known to every one familiar with the history of the United States, that during the revelutionary wars of France, and during the Presidency of Washington, an envoy from France, Citoven Genet, went to America, and endeavored to fit out privateers contrary to the rules of neutrality which the United States had laid down. Washington and Jackson complained of this conduct on the part of the citoven, and they sent to the Republican Government of France a requisition for his recall. He was recalled, and the demand of the United States was satisfied. The United States then did by a friendly Government—the Government of France—what they now do by England—namely: they demanded the recall of the man who had broken their laws of neutrality. Now, I want to make it clear that Mr. Crampton has also broken through the laws of the United States, which laws he ought to have known; and if he has broken through the laws of the United States, which laws he ought to have known; and if he has broken through the laws of the United States, which laws he ought to have known; and if he has broken through the laws of the United States, which laws he ought to have known; and if he has broken through the government of the United States are fully justified in demanding his recall. If he has broken through them by the command of the Government here, then I say that the Government here when I say that the Government here when I say that the Government here when I say that the Government here were responsible. It appears from the facts elicited in the course of the trial final one of the witnesses had been authorized by Mr. Crampton to act as recruiting sergeant in America, and had received from Mr. Crampto

showed the system of deception practiced. The following is the paper:
"Memorands for the guidance of those who are to make known to persons in the United States the terms and conditions upon which recruits will be received into the Britisa army: I. The parties who may go to Buffalo, Detroit, or Cleveland for this purpose must clearly understand that they must carefully refrain from anything which would constitute a volution of the law of the United States. 2. They must therefore avoid any act which much bear the appearance of recruiting within the pursidiction of the United States to a foreign service, or of hiring or retaining anybody to leave that jurisdiction with the intent to emist in the service of a foreign power. 3. There must be no collection, embodiment of most, or organization whatever attempted which that jurisdiction. 4. No promises or contracts, written or verbal, on the subject of enlistment must be cutered into with any person within that jurisdiction."

Jurisdiction."

Now, what was the inducement held out to men to go to Nova Scotia? Oh! there was a railway there, and in one breath they were told to go there to be nav.

go to Nova Scotin? Oh! there was a railway there, and in one breath they were told to go there to be navies, and in another they were to go there to receive, according to the proclamation issued, \$30 on enlisting, and a certain pay afterward, while they served her Britannic Majesty. The paper goes on to state:

"The information to be given will be simply that to those desiring to enlist in the British carry facilities will be afforded for so doing on their crossing the line into British territory, and the terms offered by the British Government may be stated as a matter of information only, and not as implying any promise of engagement on the part of those supplying such information, so long at least as they remain within American pire sixtlens."

Can it be said, I ask, to be in accordance with the dignity of the British Government to publish such a statement as that? As honest men ought we so to act? The document proceeded:

"It is essential to success that no assemblages of persons should take place at beer-houses or other similar places of entertainment, for the purpose of devising measures to exclusing, and the parties should extraphonally avoid rescring to this or similar means of discensinating the desired information, the success of the attaints of the Linearuch as the attaintion of the American authorities would be regarded by them as an attempt to carry or recruiting for a foreign Power within the limits of the Linited that the institution of legal proceedings against any of the parties in question, even if they were to stude the penalty, would be taken to the consistert, with English banner? It appears took its

recess of the enlistment itself."

I ask whether the sentiments in that statement are obsistent with English Laner? It appears that the

authorities of the United States did take umbrage at the proceedings, and what then occurred? Another paper was shown to the witness, and this is the evidence given:

"In whose handwriting is this paper? At that time I also received this cipher to telegraph with to Mr. Grampton and to Helifax about this recruiting hunkess. I cannot swear as to whose handwriting it usin, but I believe it is Mr. Grampton's. I did not see him write it, but he handed it to me."

ceived this cipher to telegraph with to Mr. Grampton and to Holifat about this recruiting backers. I cannot swear as to whose handwriting it wis, but I believe it is Mr. Grampton's. I did not see him write it, but he handed it to me."

Is anything more required to prove that Mr. Crampton knew the law, and that he took means to evade it, and that he was abetted therein by the Governor of Nova Scotia and the Governor-General of Canada! It appears to me that a war between us and the United States would be a war between brethren, the evils of which would surpass anything that could be imagined. We are the only two great free nations at the present time, and shall it be said that we cannot preserve peace between ourselves! We had been led to believe that it was by ignorance that a breach of the municipal laws of the United States had been committed by us, and that for that breach we made every atonement in our power; but could this House believe that we committed that breach with our eyes open, and that when we made an apology we were attempting to evade the laws of the United States which we promised to observe! It may be said that these are statements made at a trial by persons who turned evidence against their employers. That is true, I will allow, pay, I will allow that the report itself is a discredit to the United States. I think it is, and I will tell you why. Throughout, the authorities show a feeling of violent harded to Eggland (Hear, Hear), and the defense of the parties charged is entirely excluded from the report. In itself the report is not worthy of any regard, but it contains documents written by Mr. Crampton, it contains statements which have never been contradicted, and which in themselves prove the case against our Government. I want to know distinctly what were the instructions given to Mr. Crampton. It may be said that he was told not to break the law, and in the next breath to tell him to do something by which the law will be broken. He was aided in this by two high functionaries—Sir Gaspard Le Marchant and Sir Edmund Rend, as well as by Sir Joseph Howe, a gentleman of some celebrity in Nova Scotia. Sir Joseph Howe was sent to the United States; by his intervention people were employed to break the law of the States, and by his hands they were paid for so doing. After spending about \$100,000 he got together 200 men, when he might have had the same number of thousands for half the money. I may be asked what good I expect to derive had the same number of thousands for half the money. I may be asked what good I expect to derive from this motion. (Ministerial cheers.) I perfectly well understand that cheer. I know whence it proceeds and what it means, and my answer is, that I wish to obtain from the noble lord a distinct answer to this question: Was Mr. Crampton instructed, not simply not to break the law, but not to do deeds by which the law would be broken! I wish further to draw forth an expression of opinion on the part of members of this House, which shall show the people of America that we are no parties to these dishonorable proceedings. (Opposition cheers.) I want this House, on the part of the people of this country, to say to our brethren across the water, that we symputatize with them, that we rejoice in all their greatness and good fortune, as brethren and not as enemies, that we desire the goo retard the advancement of mankind for centu retard the advancement of mankind for centuries, and that a war with any part of Europe would sink into insignificance compared with it. I do not like to plead my own inefficiency, but still I cannot help wishing that some more powerful person had undertaken this question. My heart is so bound up in it, my feelings are so strongly collisted in it, that I feel I am advocating the rights of humanity when I am endeavoring to lay bare what I believe to be the misconduct of her Majesty's Government in regard to the American people. The honorable and learned gentleman concluded by moving that a copy of Mr. Crampton's instructions be laid on the table.

be laid on the table.

Mr. Hadrield seconded the motion.

Lord Palmerston—The hon, and learned gentleman who has made this motion began by reproaching and condemning her Majesty's Government for not having either mentioned our differences with America

having either mentioned our differences with America in the Queen's speech, or laid on the table of this House the papers specially connected with the subject to which he has called the attention of the House.

Mr. RORNECK-I beg the noble Lord's pardon. I did not find any fault with the Government. I simply pointed out that they had not done what I said.

Lord Palmensyon—The honorable and learned gen-tleman, I am glad to find, draws a distinction between much in the habit of animal verting on what the Government does not do; and I trust the House will understand for the future that, when the honorable and
learned gentleman recites the omissions of the Government, he does not mean any censure thereby.
(Laughter.) I must remind the House that the American
Government did not think fit to lay before Congress the correspondence relative to this question;
and the same reasons which induced the American present state of the matter were the reasons which i duced her Majesty's Government to pursue the duced her linjesty's tovernment to pursue that course (Hear, hear.) I stated on a former occasion that her Majesty's Government had thought, until a few days before the meeting of Parliament, that they would have been in a condition to lay that correspondence before Parliament, but that either the day preceding or two days be-fore the commencement of the session, the American Minister at this Court gave to my noble riend at the head of the Foreign Office a long dispatch friend'at the head of the Foreign Omee a long dispatch, containing a great variety of statements and assertions touching the conduct of her Majesty's Minister at Washington and her Majesty's Consuls in different ports of the United States, to which assertions and ports of the United States, to which assertions and statements it was impossible for the Government to reply without referring to the parties themselves to knew in what degree they were accurate [Hear, hear]. I said then that this made it impossible to answer that statements it was impossible to the Government of reply without referring to the parties themselves to knew in what degree they were accurate [Hear, hear]. I said then that this made it impossible to answer that dispatch, and that as on the ore hand we could not give the correspondence without an answer to that dispatch, so, on the other hand, it was equally impossible for us to give it with that important dispatch entirely emitted. This was the reason why Her Majesty's Government could not lay the correspondence before Parliament, and that was also the reason why I declined to enter into a detailed discussion of the question. That state of things still remains. We have not yet received the information which will enable us to reply to that note. As the hon, and learned gentleman is aware, that note contains a demand for the recall of our Minister at Washington and for the recall of our Consuls, and to a demand of such gravity and importance it would be unbecoming for her Majesty's Ministers to reply, either one way or the other, until he had accurately ascertained the foundation on which it was made [Hear, hear]. The same reason which made it our duty to withhold the papers then would, of course, make it equally our duty to refuse to give them piecemend in the manner proposed by the honorable and learned geutleman. I said then, and I repeat now that I trust that a very short time will elapse before we shall be in a condition to lay the whole of that correspondence before this House, and it will then be able to judge whether her Majesty's Government and 2s officers in the United States have done that which ought to expose them to its censure, or whether, an the other hand, their conduct has been such as to child them to receive its support. I therefore cannot follow the honorable and learned gentleman through those details into which he has entered. All I can say it, that it was the deare and the instruction of her Majesty's Government that nothing should be done which should be at variance with the laws of the says that giving internation to persons who might be willing to go to our Provinces that they would there be emisted if found fit; that the offering any inducement to leave the United States, was a violation of their municipal law. Set, the United States is not the Empire of Russin. Civilas was carror est. The United States is a free country like our own, and would be the states as a free country like our own, and would be supported to the states in a free country like our own, and would be supported to the states in a free country like our own, and would be supported to the states in a free country like our own, and would be supported to the support of the states in a free country like our own, and would be supported to the support of the the United States is a free country like our own, and would not impose upon any man the elightest restraint to prevent his quitting its boundaries for his own acvantage (Cheers]. I will not now argue a question which will be more properly examined when the papers without which it would be unbecoming to enter upon it, are before the House; but this I will say, that during the course of these transactions offers were repeatedly made to her Majesty's officers in the United Mates by persons whose sale object was to entrap hem into something which might afterward be construct into a violation of the municipal law of the States [Hear, hear]. A conspiracy was got up for the purpose of entrapping and misleading them, and inducing them to do that which might afterward be fastened upon them as a violation of the national laws. As to the trial which has been referred to, I think that, when the details are made public, the House will not be disposed

which has been referred to, I think that, when the details are made public, the Home will not be disposed to attach to the statements which were made upon it so much importance as has been given to then by the benorable and learned member. The honorable and learned member says that the apology made by her Majesty's Government was insincere and treatherons. The truth of that assertion I atterly deny [Cheers]. I atterly and entirely deny that we made that apology, intending to continue the violation of the law by which it professed to be the satisfaction. Sir, we had given directions that these precedings, which might give sumbrage to the United States, should be discontinued. The assertion made in the last dispatch from the American Government is that, after these directions were

relations between the two that these matters of difference, when they are laid before the Congress of the United States, as they will be before the Parliament of Great Britain, will receive the calm, dispassionate and reasonable consideration which is essential to their amicable settlement, and which will, I trust, prevent any individuals, either on the one side of the Atlantic or the other, from plunging the two countries into the calamities of war. (Much cheering) calamities of war. [Much cheering].

Mr. Disraeli-I had hoped, Sir, that I should not bave had to address you on this most interesting subject until all the papers relating to it had been laid upon the table of the house. I have ever felt that in all cases of this kind, where the conduct of a foreign Government is called in question, and especially where it is called in question under the circumstances which appear to apply to the present instance, it is of the highest importance that no opinion should be expressed upon it in this house until the house has been made acquainted with all the particulars of the case, and is in possession of such full, clear, and authoritative information as may enable it to arrive at a fair and accu-[Much cheering]. possession of such full, clear, and authoritative infor-mation as may enable it to arrive at a fair and accu-rate decision [Hear, hear]. To that opinion, notwith-standing the speech just made by the noble lord the First Minister of the Crown, I still adhere, and, there-fore, I shall most assuredly not support the honorable and learned member for Sheffield in the motion he has piaced in the hands of Mr. Speaker [Hear]. But I may be permitted to say that I for one most carnestly protest against the principle which the noble lord has laid down as that which should govern the conduct of Members of this House with respect to foreign trans-actions and the negotiations of this country with foreign Governments. I have always thought that if a Member of Parliament believed, or supposed that he foreign Governments. I have always thought that if a Member of Parliament believed, or supposed that he had reason to believe, that our affairs with foreign countries were not managed in a manner conducive to the intercets and, above all things, to the honor of this country, it was his first duty to call the attention of Parliament to the subject [Hear, hear]. I have ever held that if a statement were made by a Minister of the Grown, which a Member of Parliament deemed to he inconsistent with bertain documents in his own possession, it was the imperative duty of such a member to demand an explanation, and to ask for the opinion of that House on the question [Hear, hear]. This of that House on the question [Hear, hear]. This dectrine is, I venture to submit, a sound one; but I cannot think that it is the duty of a Minister of the cannot think that it is the duty of a Minister of the Crown, filling the office of the noble Lord, to taunt an independent Member of Parliament with holding a brief from the enemy [Cries of "Oh!"], or to call in question the motive that may have induced him to take a course which, however little I may be disposed to agree with the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, I can have no doubt that he has adopted in fulfillment of that which he believes to be the obligation of his position (Hear, hear). I am of opinion that, under the circumstances in which we now find ourselves with respect to this question, which so violently agitates the people and Government of the United States, the atmost for bear-

whether they feel the most kindly sentiments toward another country, not whether the interests of the two are equally bound up in the continuance of friendly relations—I say equally, because let it be clearly understood that the interest in the maintenance of peace is perfectly mutual, and that, if to us war would

there is so much right feeling in the people of the United States, that they attach so much value to the friendship of the people of this great empire, and that they are so sensible that the interests of both are inseparably bound up with the maintenance of friendly relations between the two that these matters of difference, when they are high before the Congress of the

ance and the most cautions reserve are duties incum-bent on this House. Thus much I am willing to con-cede; yet I cannot say that I am surprised that the honorable and learned member for Sheffield should have made this motion to-night. From the very mo-ment that the noble lord at the head of the Govern-ment relationship and according to the House have made this motion to-night. From the very moment that the noble lord at the head of the Government volunteered an exparte etatement in this House, while affecting to answer a question, I felt that it was the interest that some information should be placed before the House to induce it to suspend its judgment, and to refrain from sanctioning the conclusions which, with some unfairness and with great indiscretion, and in a manner and spirit most premature, the noble lord attempted to make it adopt, before it was in possession of the documents which alone could enable it to arrive at a correct and deliberate decision [Hear, hear]. Nor can I think that the tone of the noble lord to-night will, in any degree, compensate for the indiscretion of which he was guilty in saaking that create the statement the other evening. He talks of the danger of triding with the feelings of two great nations. Is the model of discussion to be taken from the speech of the noble lord, who more than hints—who, indeed, intimates to this House that there has been a conspiracy on the part of the Government of the United States to entrap! [Lond cries of "No, no!"] I can only say that such was the impression I received from the statement of the noble lord [Renewed cries of "No."] That was what I collected from his words; but, if I be mistaken, what, let me ask, was his meaning!

Lord Palmerston—I stated that which I believe to Lord PALMERSTON-I stated that which I believe to

be the fact—that there was a certain number of per-sons, not connected with the American Government, who entered into a conspiracy to entrap the officers and agents of the British Government, into the commission of acts contrary to the laws of the United

States.

Mr. Disrarli-I am willing to accept the explana Mr. Disrabilit—I am willing to accept the explanation of the noble lord; but the inference from the statement he now offers appears to be, that the circumstances to which he refers were really too trifling and indifferent to be brought before the House this evening [Hear, hear]. But I am bound to say that this subject, since we are forced to speak of it, assumes in my opinion a far graver character than I had hoped it would possess. I trust that no great length of time will elapse before these papers shall be submitted to our consideration, and until they are before us I shall scrupulously refrain from froming an opinion on the question to which they relate. But one of the statements made by the noble lord this evening filled me with great alarm. He appeared to me to admit that even atter the applogues to which such frequent allasion has been made, had been offered to the American Government with respect to the behavior of our Minister, and with reference to conduct acknowledged by her Mojesty's Government to be illegal, a course equally illegal was pursued with the concurrence of our Government [Cries of "No. no."]

Lord Palmenstox.—I said that an allegation to that effect had been made, and that an inquiry as to its accuracy was deemed necessary. Hear hear!

Lerd PALMERSTON—I said that an allegation to that
effect had been made, and that an inquiry as to its accuracy was deemed necessary [Hear hear].

Mr. DISHARLI—I am sorry to have misapprehended
the noble lord, but I certainly conceived him to have
said that the conduct of her Majesty's Ministers and
agents in America, with respect to the enlistment of
thoops, did not end with the apologies offered ["No, Lord PALMERSTON-I am really ashamed to have

again to interrupt the honorable member. I stated hat that was the allegation, and that it was with re-

long a time should clapse before it is reany; and, rising in his place, and holding in his hand the brief of the antagonist of his own country [Cheers], he makes hinself the mouthpiece of calumnies which have been uttered by interested parties in the United States against her Majesty's officers in that country; and, not content with expressing his own opinions, calls upon the House, forsooth, to pronounce upon facts of which they are ignorant, and to draw conclusions from premises which have not been submitted to their judgment [Cheers]. Sir, in this House every man is master of his own conduct. It is competent for any man to adopt such a course as he pleases. If he is so deeply imbued with the opinion that his country is wrong as to rise in his place and call upon the House to condemn by anticipation, and without knowledge of the facts, the Government and his country, I am bound to suppose that in doing so he acts from motives which are paramount to every other consideration, and that he believes that in taking that course he is performing a duty to those who sent him here and to his country, All I can say is that reather the spirit of party, the vehemence of opposition to any Government, nor any other mouve, would induce me to take a part of which I should feel ashamed, to step between the House and the facts upon which that hat was the allegation, and the activate that the problem of the formation was required [Hear, hear].

Mr. Dishari.—I beg the noble Lord to believe that there I have no desire to misinterpret him (Hear, hear]. I speak with the hope and wish of cheiting from the Government a satisfactory expression of feeling on a subject of the deepest interest. It is by feeling on a subject of the deepest interest. It is by no motion of mine, but rather to my great regret, that this question has been brought forward; but, since it has been introduced, I venture to speak on it lest my silence might be misconstrued, and because I wish it to be understood that I do not approve of the tone adopted by the noble Lord. I will not revert to the point he has just noticed, further than to say that an apology founded on an equivocation is the most dangerous instrument that any Government can use [hear, hear], and, when the promised papers are produced, I hear), and, when the promised papers are produced, hepe that we shall not find the conduct of her Majesty's Government impugned in that respect. I conditioned in the hope expressed by the honorable and learned Member for Sheffield, that in this House there will be such an expression of opinion on the part of the Representatives of the British people as will assure the subjects of the American Government that here the Representatives of the British people as will assure
the subjects of the American Government that here
the question will be discussed without prejudice
and without passion [cheers], and that we will
not willingly defer to the rumors—on whatever
authority tounded in either country—that these
questions are pretexts, and not causes, for a misunderstanding between the two countries, which, if persisted
in, I cannot but regard as one of the most calamitous
events that could possibly occur. I trust that the
honorable and learned Member will not proceed with
his metion for a division under the circumstances in to step between the House and the later approximate an opinion is to be formed, and to call upon members ignorantly and without information to pronounce a undgment against my country in a matter in which it is at sene with another [Cheers]. The honorable and learned gentleman concluded his address with the expression of a feeling which is entertained by the whole country—a serse of calamities which would arise from a conflict between this country and the United States. No man can feel that more strongly than I do. I will not allow the honorable and learned member a mone poly of those sentiments [Cheers]. I wills venture to say that those are the feelings of the people of this country, and that no American can traverse Great Britain from John O'Groat's house to the Land's end, nor pass from the northern to the southern extremity of Ireland, without finding that there is, on the part of every man of information, and of every man who has the slightest influence upon others, the most friendly disposition toward the people of America [Cheers]. It is, however, one thing to entertain friendly sentiments toward a neighboring and kindred people, and another to lose that self-respect which is due to ourselves (Cheers). Under circumstances like these it is incumbent upon those who are

honorable and learned Member will not proceed with his motion for a division under the circumstances in which the House now finds itself might lead to much niconception [Hear, hear]. For my part, I think that if the honorable and learned gentleman believed that there was an inconsistency, and a most important one, between the statement of the noble lord the other tight and certain documents in his own possession, he did nothing more than his duty as an independent Member of Parliament in bringing the question before the House [Cheers]. He has done so, and he will stard clear before the House and the country for the course he has adopted. Should he, however, press his motion to a division, I shall vote against him—not to imply approval of the Government, but because I think it would be injudicious to proceed further in this business until we shall have received the papers which think it would be injudicious to proceed further in this business until we shall have received the papers which have been promised, and for which I wait with great

Mr. KOEBECK-My object is sufficiently attained. I withdraw the motion [cheers].

Mr. GIBSON-I wish to put a question to the noble lord at the head of the Government. He stated the other evening that a formal offer of arbitration had been made to the Government of the United States with regard to the Central American question. Would the noble lord have the goodness to say when that offer

calaritous and distressing to the inhabitants of the United States—but to consider what is the justice of the case, and what is right and bentting the dignity and henor of the country with the interests of which they are charged (Hear, hear). I am convinced that Lord PALMERSTON-I will not trust my memory to dates; but all the papers are in process of prepar-ation. They will be before the House in a very stort lime, and will be found to contain the whole of the they are charged (Hear, hear). I am convinced that this good disposition is reciprocated on the other side of the Atlantic, and that, in spite of what we may have seen of speeches which savored but inte of such a feeling, the sentiment of friend-ship which prevails in this country is no stranger to the breasts of our American cousins. Not withstanding these ebullitions, which have, in my opinion, a tendency to anything rather than the settle-ment of differences (hear, hear), I am persuaded that there is so much right feeling in the people of the

details.

The motion was then withdrawn.

FFFECTS OF WAR WITH AMERICA.

EFFECTS OF WAR WITH AMERICA.

The tone of more than one speaker in the American Senate, in the debate on the Central American controversy, may make some people apprehend that our consins over the sea are in a very quarrelsome mood, and that an outbreak of physical force is aimset inevitable. It is not so, however; and we hold it a duty to avow our knowledge that the blustering speakers in the Senate do not express the thoughts and feelings of the American people, and at the same time to expose the true state of the case. Our observations will be read on the other side of the Atlantic by citizens more patriotic than the Claytons, Casses and Cushings; and we antisipate that what we say will be read with pleasure by men who understand the true state of the case, and perhaps with profit by those who are not yet fully aware how the American people are made tools of by a small clique of men who are turning to personal purposes the term of office which remains to them. Nothing but good can arise from our proving to worthy American citizens that we understand the game of their unworthy rulers. From the time that those worthy citizens and the precolog of England are assured of a mutual understand the page of a mutual understand are assured of a mutual understand the game of a mutual understand the precolog of England are assured of a mutual understand the precolog of England are assured of a mutual understand the precolog of England are assured of a mutual understand the precolog of England are assured of a mutual understand the precolog of England are assured of a mutual understand the precolog of England are assured of a mutual understand the precolog of England are assured of a mutual understand the precolog of England are assured of a mutual understand the precolog of England are assured of a mutual understand the precolog of England are assured of a mutual understand the precolog of England are assured of a mutual understand the precolog of England are assured of a mutual understand the precolog of England are assu lers. From the time that those worthy citizens and e people of England are assured of a mutual under the people of England are assured of a muttar under-standing, we can work together in the cause of peace and friendship; and as for the less informed—to whom we have repeatedly explained that a quarrel with En-gland is the tub thrown to the whale whenever the Slavery question in any of its bearings becomes trou-ble-some at Washington—it may be their useful func-tion to prove that the tub loses its virtue as a decoy when it becomes able to explain to the whale, after the fashion of Æsop, why it is thrown out. Let all American citizens keep an eve on the questions of domestic policy when it becomes able to explain to the wante, after the fashion of Æsop, why it is thrown out. Let all American citizens keep an eye on the questions of domestic policy which are perplexing the authorities at Washington, and they will find the war-bluster subside precisely in properion as they refuse to be alarmed by it. This experiment once tried and proved sound, we English may trust our American friends to see that no such use of our international transactions is made again. It is not favorable to an alliance, such as ours should be, that the monarchical country should be subjected to insult and disturbance whenever the great anomaly of the Republic becomes troublesome to the republican rulers. Our consins must deal with their anomaly as they think proper; they have our best wishes for their deliverance from it, and our hearty sympathy in every virtuous effort made in any direction to get rid of it. But when we find the constructors of this anomaly picking a quarrel with us, and imperiling our alliance (with or without the real intention of thrusting war upon us), simply because they find their difficulties particularly pressing, we think it right to explain that we see what they are about, and that we feel the spirit of the alliance to be violated by the use thus made of our name and of our affairs. We fairly tell the President and his abetters who are blustering about war that we are they are about, and that we feel the spirit of the alliance to be violated by the use thus made of our name and of our affairs. We fairly tell the President and his abetters who are blustering about war that we are aware that they hope by this means to stave off the repeal of the Nebraska Act, and certain controversies on demestic politics too formidable to be encountered by the existing Cabinet. We may add that we are aware of some other things; as that the tricky policy of the Cabinet will not be supported by the leading States of the South, if it passes beyond threat into act; that South Carolina especially will oppose a war with England with her whole strength, and that, however strong is the unprincipled appeal at present made to the anti-Eritish feeling of the

Northern States, that feeting is counterbalanced another which has grown up within the last quarter a century. The Abolitionses would be with us to man. The best of them are so now. They declar already that it is one of the many awful consequence of Slavery in a republic that true lovers of their country are compelled to desire the destruction of the anomaly before the preservation of nationality. See ing that the rain of the republic, morally and politically, is a necessary consequence of the preservation of Slavery under the conditions of the Nineteenth century, the genuine Abolitionist cannot but deprecate a war with England, which would be the speediest cum for the mischief.

tury, the genuine Abolitionist cannot but deprecate a war with England, which would be the specifiest cum for the mischief.

We speak what we know. The Washington Cabinet may boast of the support of South Carolina, and produce apparent evidence of it; but most people there, and some people here, understand what goes on behind the scenes. The Cabinet is for Slavery; and therefore it is externally upheld by the whole South. But it does not follow that the South approves all the Pro Slavery action of government. It is certain that leading men in South Carolina disapproved the Nebraska Bill at the time, foresceing the conflict of which Kansas is the seat; yet they supported that entangling measure—because they had no better choice. They agreed that they could but work with the tools they had; and Pierce and Cushing, and, on that occasion, Douglas, were the only tools at hand. But their support is not therefore to be reckoned of under all contingencies. They apparently yield it still, while the consequences of the Nebraska bill are presenting upon the Government, because it is a matter of argent necessity to alarm the representatives into organizing their House. Not a word will the Carolinas say to discredit the rumors of war which are its frighten the representatives into the choice of Speaker; but the House organized, and the Cabine pretending still to mean war, the Carolinas will use their utmost efforts on behalf of peace. And with abundant reason. Already, when they hear their segent, Cushing, say that their country is drifting into war, they whisper among themselves that if it is o, it is because there is a drunken pilot at the helm; and they are keeping an eye on the wheel, ready to put out a hand, if the ship goes too near the eddy. They must know that we see, as clearly as they do, that they have everything to lose by the war, and a degree of peril to encounter which cannot be paralleled in any other part of the great Union. Their long line of presected coast approachable at almost every hoint. that they have everything to lose by the war, and a degree of peril to encounter which cannot be paralleled in any other part of the great Union. Their long line of unprotected coast, approachable at almost every point of its sandy margin, would invite a landing sooner than the rocks of New-Engiand; and what could they do with their slaves in the face of an invader! The slaves in the United States now amount to nearly four millions—a fatal incumbrance in the presence of an enemy. All this would be in addition to the loss of commerce. But there is more behind.

The great aim of the Southern States for above twenty years has been to restrict Northern, and to extend Southern territory. There was a time when slaveowners believed that their human property night be restored, and prevented from running away any

tend Southern territory. There was a time when slaveowners believed that their human property night be restored, and prevented from running away any more, if Canada could be annexed, and if at the smotime a stringent fugitive slave law could be obtained. But the time for that is past. Tens of thousands of fugitives and their families, living in Canada, are among Queen Victoria's most loyal subjects, especially anxions to preserve Canada to England. Taking for granted, in a way highly amusing to English people, that Canada would be annexed in a trice, the Southern men perceive that while their chance of recovering their slaves would be by no means improved, the institution of Slavery itself would be threatened with extinction. For, from the day of annecation, the North would be strengthened by a vast acquisition of territory, in a part of which a population of escaped negroes is exhibiting a living spectacle of the practicability and advantages of emancipation. By the preponderance thus given to the North and in Free-Labor principles, Slavery must be banished from the Union. Such is the Scuthern view. We in England know that Canada will never belong to the United States against her will, ard that her will at present is to belong to Great Britain: but, taking even the American view of Canadian destiny, its clear that that view purst indispose the South for war. As for the North is to belong to Great Britain; but, taking even the American view of Canadian destiny, it is clear that that view must indispose the South for war. As for the North, it has better newspapers than the restricted Southern presis allowed to issue; and the best of those newspapers show plainly enough to the intelligent reader that the North will not go to war, any more than the South. In the cities, the merchants feel very secure of peace; and the yeomanny of New-England do not care about the Monnon doctrine, or any patriotic aspirations of that kind. The farmers of the West amuse themselves with railing at England; but they have none of that invotenate malice which requires war for its gratification. The abettors of the war project are the floating population of adventurers who always vote for great changes; and those whose passions are stronger than their reason in political affairs, and who are the prey of the Cabinet, as the Cabinet is the tool of sections. As some segacious Americans declare, it is only the insane element of the population which believes in war. We fear that there are more who pretend for the moment to expect it. But we are very sure that the deliberate acts and permanent connects of the American people will not be determined by madmes or knaves; and; therefore, we are confident that there will be no war. can view of Canadian destiny, it is clear that that vie

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

From The London Times, Feb. 13.

So far as the present feeling of Americans against England is based on any national conviction, the principle of it must be looked for in the general adhesion to what is called the Mouroe doctrine, which is that the United States cannot safely suffer any further colonization of the New World by European nations. Not only is it held that powers heretofore strangers to the soil shall be prevented from gaining rights, but even a country like England, which already possesses what may be called an empire, shall be precluded from a further extension of territory. Although such a doctrine does not affect the rights of any foreign power which has not assented to it, yet, partly from the fact that the age of colonies is past, partly from the whole of the two colonies being under legitimate Governments, there has been a practical acquiescence in the of the two colonies being under legitimate Governments, there has been a practical acquieseenee in the principle enunciated by the American statesman. To a citizen of the United States, then, it may seem a settled maxim of public law; certainly there is none more frequently alluded to in patriotic orations, more constantly reiterated in official documents. "America "for the Americans" is a phrase readily applauded is the States, while both speaker and hearers do not conceal how wide is the idea conveyed to them by the name "America," how purely national and exclusive is their use of the term "Americans" We believe that, so far from being indignant, they will receive it with assent and complacency if we ascribe to them a feeling that the New World should be peopled and added to civilization by the enterprise, under the auspices and according to the example of the model Republic. It will be seen that both the causes of depute refer to the same principle—that of not interference. Republic. It will be seen that both the causes of dapate refer to the same principle—that of not interfering with Europe, and, in turn, not permitting interference. To enlist American citizens for an European war, or to extend British territory on American ground, are acts which equally alarm the patriotism or pride of the Union. Such matters can be easily turned by a skillful politician into grave causes of discussion; the jealousy of even moderate citizens may be added to the restlessness or animosities of a less worthy class, and a general commotion excited among a people who have little knowledge of the matter of the questions at issue.

be added to the restlessness or animosities of a less worthy class, and a general commotion excited among a people who have little knowledge of the marits of the questions at issue.

A debate in the American Senate bad commenced at the departure of the last steamer. The subject was the treaty respecting Nicaragua; the immediate question was whether the existing rights of England were curtailed or left as before by the effect of the treaty. Now, whether its operation is to be prospective or retrospective, whether its articles be ambiguously worded, what is the meaning of "protection" and "dominion?" are questions which it would seem a temperate discussion could resolve. With respect to the Bay of Islands, the British contend that they are in possession, and are merely prohibited from an extension of territory; as regards the Mosquito Kingdom, they say that a protectorate exists and may rightly be maintained. The very words of the treaty which forbid either party to use "any protection" which forbid either party to use "any protection" which either affords or may afford "for the purpose of erecting fortifications or founding a colony, are are to be sufficient proof that such a protectorate might legally exist. The Americans, on the other band, wealthmit the British to Balize, acquired under the treation of 1783 and 1786, asserting that their own prior feeties with Nicaragua are sufficient to justify them is resisting any further British claim, even irrespectively of the agreement of 1850. It is from questions purely technical as these that the less moderate above the will be a provided and her policy. We are told beforehalfrom whom we have to expect warlike speeches, an native politicians have often no difficulty in praision of the motives which will inspire the varies harmagues. The address of Mr. Seward, however, is already before us, and, though his view of the treaty is wholly American, and his language is not waiting in force, yet we cannot complain of the tone in which he has discussed the question. He upho